CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

BY TELEGRAPH. THE STATE CAPITAL.

HE LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION - CHARLOTTE BOLLINS, COLORED, TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE—THE MURDERERS OF SMITH RELEASED.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA. February 24.—In the SENATE Dickson presented the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, relative to the rebuilding of the burnt district; also the annual state ment of the Alms House of that city. The later was referred to the Committee on Finance, nd the former to the Committee on the Judi-

Wright introduced a joint resolution to authorize County Commissioners to borrow money for county purposes; also, a bill to prevent and punish duelling; both were read the first time.

The bill to incorporate the Town of Pickens passed its second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the charter of the Sulphuric Acid Company was passed and sent to the House.

The following acts were ratified to-day: An act to incorporate the Union Star Fire Engine Company as part of the Fire Department of the City of Charleston; an act to incorporate ertain fire engine companies of Charleston; act to amend an act to organize the Circuit ourts; an act to incorporate the Rocky River aptist Church in the County of Anderson; an t to regulate the practice of medicine in this ate; an act to lease the State Road in Greenlle County; an act to incorporate the Sumter ire Engine Company; an act to incorporate ne Vaucluse Manufacturing Company; an act o incorporate the Home Insurance Company; in act to renew the charter of the Stony Bluff Ferry; anast to incorporate the South Carolina Phosphate Company; au act to renew the

The jury in the case of Gray and Richardson, two colored members of the House, tried for the murder of young Smith, after being out fifty-five hours, were unable to agree and were discharged, and the prisoners bailed in a thousand dollars each to appear at the May term

charter of the Charleston Ancient Artillery So-

of the court. IN THE House, the Savannah and Charleston Railroad bill was taken up. The House refused to pass section one to a third reading by a vote of yeas 22. nays 41, and the further consideration of the bill was made the special order for Saturday next at two o'clock.

Whipper introduced a resolution, that no bill or resolution of a permanent character be introduced atter March 1st, which was adopted and sent to the Senate.

Charlotte Rollins, colored, a native of Charlesten, will make an address before the House in favor of temale suffrage on Wednesday morning next at ten o'clock. There is great excitement on the subject.

WASHINGTON

GRANT'S CABINET-SHIP CANAL-PAYING BONDS IN GOLD-NO MORE WORK BY CONGRESS THIS

Washington, February 24 .- It is believed that Grant will notify his Cabinet officers of their appointment between now and Monday. Cushing's treaty for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, is favorably considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Colonel Parker, of Indian descent, and heretofore on General Grant's staff, is prominent as a candidate for Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sherman is expected here on Friday. He will be succeeded by Sheridan as Lieutenant-General. It is conceded that Grant's Cabinet will be

The Globe continues to publish the Congrescional debates.

moderate Republicans.

Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit and pledging the faith of the government

to pay its bonds in gold or its equivalent, passed the House by a vote of 119 to 61. The body of the unfortunate Captain Wirz. executed for alleged outrages as keeper of

Confederate prisons, has been delivered to his friends. Senator Wilson has introduced a bill regarding Mississippi, which provides that the pro-

visional gov rument shall be abolished, and the officers recently elected be installed, except where they cannot take the oath of office, and then the person receiving the next highest vote shall be installed. The Senate Judiciary Committee has resolved

to take no further action this session on the removal of political disabilities. The impression is strong that nothing more will be done this session, as the House is certain to erase some names which will involve the return of the bill to the Senate.

Both Houses will go into cancus on Tuesday next, for officers for the ensning session, and further business by either House is regarded as improbable. The managers of the cancuses earnestly argo the new members to be present.

CONGRESSIONAL.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH GEORGIA-ARMY APPRO-PRIATIONS-M'GAMARAN. WASHINGTON, February 24 .- IN THE SENATE. the Judiciary Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of several bills, memorials and papers regarding Congressional interference with Georgia.

Beveral amendments to the Army Appropriation bill involving its return to the House. The McGanaban case was discussed until

recess. In the House, the proceedings were unimportant.

EUROPE.

END OF THE SPANISH PROVISIONAL GOVERN-MERT-SEBANO AT THE HEAD OF AFFAIRS. Madero, February 24 .- The Provisional Gov. ernment has retired, and the Cortes has entrusted Serano with the formation of a Cabinet,

Cabellon de Rodu will succeed Dulce at Havana. TURKEY AND PRUSSIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, February 24 .- Hostilities between the Tarks and Persians have been

anspended.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

TROOPS GOING INLAND-REBELS BURNING PLAN-TATIONS-NEW DUTY ON TOBACCO AND CIGARS-INCREASE IN ALL KINDS OF TAXATION.

HAVANA, February 24.—Three thousand troops will depart for the interior to-morrow. The city is quiet. The rebels are burning the plantations in the Villa Clara and Jaguay Districts. The expedition against Guarriga coasists of twenty-five hundred men, including cavalry. A decree just is ued imposes an export duty from March 1st of fifty cents per box, \$1 25 per hogshead, and \$1 per bale on tobacco and fifty cents a thousand on cigars; also, five per cent. increase on import duties, and twenty

per cent. on internal taxes. The proceeds are to secure the loan of \$8,000.000.

Dulce assures the volunteers of a brisk campaign against the armed rebels. The salutes in honor of Washington's birth day frightened the people.

The insurgents live off the people-preferring to subsist on the Spaniards.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A colored man has been arrested in Richmond for ravishing his step-daughter, and poisoning his wife to get her out of the way. A large fire occurred in New Orleans at two o'clock yesterday m wing in Camp-street, opposite the Times' office. Loss \$100 000. Stocks insured to two-thirds their value. Buildings owned in New York and fully insured.

A convention of delegates from Tennessee Alabama and Georgia, met in Chattanoogi yesterday, to take measures for improving the navigation of the Tennessee River.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. This subject is much discussed in Congress and in the journals, but not with that agreement in principles which is necessary to its intelligent investigation. I have just perused Mr. Morton's speech in the Senate, recently made. He is favorable to resumption, but sets made. He is favorable to resumption, but sets out with the assumption that our paper currency is not excessive. I would suppose that the answer to this assumption would be the premium on gold, which is 32 per cent.; but a few figures will show this error of Mr. aforton on the subject of redundancy of the paper

currency.

The amount of paper money issued, includ-The amount of paper money issued, including legal tender and national bank notes, is, in round numbers, \$639 000 000. Our population is estimated at 38,000 000, which is a fraction over sevenieen dodars per head of paper currency for the whole population. The paper currency of the United States in 1860 was \$207,000.000, and the specie in cir ulation between \$83 000,000 ind \$84 000,000. making in the aggregate about \$300,000,000, which, in proportion to the population at that time—31,000.00J—was a fraction over \$7 per head for the specie. 31,000.00 J—was a fraction over \$7 per head for the bank note and \$2 50 per head for the specie part of the creditation. The bank note currency of Great Britain is £30 000, 100—\$150 000, 000—which is \$4 84 per capita. The paper currency of France is 120,000,000 francs—\$24,000,000—about \$7 per head.

Let us adopt another mode of calculation. Allowing for an increase of population, at the next decennial period, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and that the population of

cent. per annum, and that the population of the United States will, at the next census, 1870. reach 40,000,000, at this rate of increase the currency ought to be \$400 000 000 or \$10 per head, or about \$750 for the pap rand \$250 for the specie portim. Parsuing the same mode of calculation at the census of 1880, when our numbers will be 54,000,000, our whole currency, paler and specie, would be \$540,000,000, and, in the same proportion as in 1860, for specie and paper about \$400,000 000 tor the latter and \$100,000,

about \$400,000 000 tor the latter and \$100,000,000 for the former portion of it.

Mr. Morton is opposed to the mode of commencing the payment of the national debt, as suggested by the Secretary of the Frea-ury.

Mr. McCulloch proposes to commence with the funded d bt. Mr. Morton wishes to begin with the floating debt, in which we rgree with him. The floating debt is the greatest of the two evils. The floating debt debt is not payable until 1881. The floating debt debt debt is not payable until 1881. The floating debt debt debt and an unfavorable by leading to depreciation and an unfavorable

1881. The floating debt disturbs contracts, and by leading to depreciation and an unfavorable balance of trade, carries our bonds to Europe with our gold. Mr. Morton is, however, not a little inconsistent in this part of his speech. He is opposed to a contraction of the currency, unless by piecemeal, bit by bit.

Now, what is a reduction of the floating debt, in other words, a cincellation of the legal tender notes, in the way he proposes, but a postponement to an almost indefinite period of resumption? He is the advocate of paying off the floating debt in preference to the funded debt, because it will be the means of improving the currency, and leading necessarily to resumption, and yet he proposes to cancel one hundred millions of that debt as an effectual means of returning to specie payments. Does mea is of returning to specie payments. Does he imagine that cancelling one part out of seven, when the excess is about four parts out of seven, will accomplish his object? He supposes that retiring \$100,000 000 of legal tender notes will bring the remainder to a level of value with gold. Vain expectation!

In speaking of a gradual reduction, is he not aware of that law of currency which prevents

aware of that law of currency which prevents currency of a higher value circulating with one of a lower value? Would not gold be still regarded as merchandise and re-exported even if brought in by a balance of trade, until the excess of paper money had been reduced? The course of policy is very plain in this ex remity. It is to reduce our floatin r debt as rapidly as possible, consistent with safety and not too great a reduction of prices, until we have trought it down to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000 tion of prices, until we have trought to down to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000, and then if our exports exceed our imports, and the balance of trade is in our favor, we shall be able to return to specie payments, but not before. If the attempt is made to resume unless we are in due preparation to do so, by reducing the present petucinal paper money, there will be inevitably another suspension, as was the case in this country in 1839, after the suspension of 1837. suspension of 1837. In fact, this subject cannot be intelligently

In fact, this subject cannot be intelligently discussed, except in connection with the public expenditure and the state of our foreign trade, and to these aspects of the subject we will address ourselves in a future communication.

AN ELEPHANT ATTACKS A LOCOMOTIVE. -The following account of an encounter between an elephant and a railway train in India is taken from the Bengalee of January 2, an intelligent native newspaper published in Calcutta in Eng-

A correspondent writing the Indo-Euro-pean correspondence from Moughyr, states that a verry serious condent, brought about in a manner unknowr, and perhaps unheard of since the establishment of railways, not only in India, but throughout the world, happened to a train on the evening of the 20th of December, at half-past 5 °cock, between Sabebgunge and Mirzapore, about two miles from the latter station. At that time the No. 5 down goods, train was appressing a second of the statement o the latter station. At that time the No. 5 down goods' train was approaching a mangoe tope in which seventy elephants were stationed. The red lights glaring in the distance, and the noise and smoke of the engine, would seem to have caused an awful consideration among the poor brutes, all of whom more or less, tried to break away from their fastenings. One large male, however, the strongest and most courageous of the lot, became so infuriated that he broke his chain and rushed forward to intercept and encounter the supposed enemy. He had scarcely placed himself on the line when the train was down upon him. He encountered it with head and tasks; but animal strength proved no match for steam and machinery—the poor brute was knocked down and killed on the spot, and the engine, rebounding, ran off the line, and it and eleven carriages were capsized into a ditch. The fireman luckly were capsized into a ditch. The fireman luckily managed to jump off in time, and the guard did the same, but the per driver, named Smith, remained in his place, and received injuries from which it is not expected ne will recover.

Duel at New Obleans.—At an early hour Wednesday morning, a duel was fought at Company Canal, above the city, between Messrs. J. P. Rondean, of this city, and Wm. A. Davis, of Caddo Parish, resulting in the Wounding of the latter. They were accompanied by Mr. Griffin, the friend of Mr. Davis, and Mr. Carr, we believe, in hehalf of Mr. Roudeau. The duel was fought with navy revolvers, at ten paces. The difficulty which led to the encounter appears to have occurred Mardigras night at a private party, and arose from a supposed insult to a young lady. It appears they met the day after, and a pistol was drawn in front of Haggerty's on Canal-street, but on one of the party stating that he was unarmed, an interview was arranged an hour afterwards at the St. Charles Hotel, when a hostile meeting was agreed on for Wednesday morning at Spark's plantation, above Carrollop.

It was agreed to fire alternately, and Mr. Davis won the first shot and massed his sim. Mr. Rondeau then essayed to fire, but his pistol only snapped, but at a second attempt the pistol was di charged, taking effect between the third and fourth rib, producing a severe and probably fatal wound. A sargeon was in attendance, who dressed the wound as well as the imperfect hand would enable him, and Mr. A. A. Preceiving every attention his condition requires DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS .- At an early hour

POLITICAL. The Fifteenth Amendment—Beginning to See its Effects.

The constitutional amendment adopted by the United States Senate is denounced by some of the prominent Radical journals, who see that it is time to resist the encroachments of Congress upon the rights of the States. The tendency towards centralization is beginning to be rebuked by Republican party organs. They see the danger that must result from stripping the States of all power, and copferring the same upon Congress. The Providence

(R. I.) Journal says: Should this amendment be confirmed by the States, and go into effect, it cannot fail to work a very important change in the government and institutions of the country. The article annuls forever all special qualifications for holding office in any of the States, and will inevitably require very important alterations in several of the State constitutions, as well as in the relations of all the States to the General Government. It will prove by far the longest

in the relations of all the States to the General Government. It will prove by far the longest step that has thus far been taken toward the concolidation of our political power and the virtual overthrow of State institutions.

A change like this which is proposed by the Schale is fundamental and far-reaching. As was carnestly contended by several leading members of that body, it is essentially revolutionary in its tendencies and results. Our political system will be very greatly modified by its operation, and with the facility which will thus be introduced of raking still further changes, it is impossible fully to estimate or even to anticipate the ulterior consequences that are likely to flow from it. Out of a necessity which the republikin forced upon the States of the South, and which really pertained only to them, the champions of a particular theory to them, the champions o. a particular theory of social rights have carried through the sen-ate a change in the fundamental law which strikes down everything like local independence in State affairs, and abolishes all power in a State to proceet itself against any social or political evils to which it may be especially exposed. The Constitution of the United States, as thus amended, will clearly no longer be the constitution which was adopted by our fathers. With such a provision, even as a possible anticipation, it could never have passed the convention of 1787; still less could it have been accepted by the popular conventions of any of the States. If it is now confirmed, it will be only an overthrow of State constitutions, under the spurious gaise of a constitutional amendment in favor of freedom.

The Chicago Tribune also has a bold article

on the subject. It says: State officers are not, like voters, constituents of the national government. Their qualifications may be safely left to the people of the State. The constitutions of the several States provide various qualifications for their officers. The Governors of some States are required to be native born citizens. Under each State we have a variety of offices to be falled by personnel having a broadledge face. filled by persons baving a knowledge of par ticular sciences; we have judges and attorney generals, we have prosecuting attorneys. State geologists and surveyors, we have hespitals for the insane and for the trea ment of other forms of disease. Why should not the State of Illinois require that persons elected or appointed to these places shall be able to read or write? that her judges and attorneys shall be educated in the law? that her public physicians and superintendents of hospitals shall have a medical education.

cal education? Yet the amendment pro-posed by the Senate prohibits the State from establishing any such qualifications, and makes eligibility to office coextensive with the right to vete. All citizens, of all colors and races whether they read or write, or speak the lan-guage, or hod property, are mate eligible to all offices in the State. Can any person give any good reason for this proposition?

We do not think such an amendment can be

We do not think such an amendment can be ratified at the present time. We do not believe that it will secure the requisite number of votos in Ilinois, Indiana or Omo; we do not think Connecticut, or Rhode Island, or New Hampshire will ratify it, and it may fall in New York and Pennsylvania. The Pacific States will undoubtedly reject it. The universal suffrage clause cannot carry itself and the office-holding clause.

What will Become of Grant's Staff ? On the 4th of March next, when General Grant ceases to be commander of the army, or

sooner, if he should resign before that time. the command will devolve upon Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, the next in rank, and all of General Grant's officers will formall tender their resignations.

If General Sherman should not reappoint them, General Rawlings will still remain a Brigadier General. It is believed that he will be nominated to some good civil position General Badeau will fall back on his commis sion as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Infan-try; General Porter will fall back to Major of the Ordnance Department; General Comstock will be Major of the Engineer Corps; General will be Major of the Engineer Corps; General Babcock will be also a Major in the Engineer Corps; Colonel Parker will be a First Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry; General Dent will become a Major of the Fourteenth Infantry, but will, it is thought, go with the President to the White House; Colonel Loet will continue as Major in the Adjutant-General's Department, and Colonel Webster will be assigned to some important post in the Quartersigned to some important post in the Quarter-master's Department, if not retained by Gene-ral Sherman, which is more than probable.

The Senate Caucus and the Repeal of the Tenure-of-office Law. A Washington letter of Monday to the Balti-

more Sun says: The Radical members of the Se ate were in The Ridical members of the Sc. ate were in caucus for about four hours to-day. The time, from eleven to twelve, not sufficing, Mr. Anthony, the chairman of the caucus, when the Scuate met in regular session at noon, seized the convenient pretext that this was the birthday of Washington, and, on his motion, adjourned at once—whereupon the majority immed ately returned to their caucus on mber. The discussion was principally over the fonmed ately returned to their caucus chamber. The discussion was principally over the Fenure-of-offfice bill, and was at times warmer and more bitter than at any of the caucuses during impeachment times. Many or the senators lett long before the caucus adjourned, absolutely refusing to be bound by its decision. It was maintained by some that the subject was one not proper to be regulated by cancus, but that each senator should act on his own individual responsibility, which such senators as Morton Fessenden, Cameron Grimes and others declared they intended to do. But few senators cared to take the decided stand of avowing themselves absolutely against the of avowing themselves absolutely against the repeal, but it was urged that there was not sufficient time left in which to properly discuss the matter, and that when the new Congress came in a better understanding could be had of the merits and demorits of the question, and applied time to relative survey. of the merits and demerits of the question, and ample time to calmiy survey all the circumstances bearing on it. The old hatred of Andrew Johnson was also brought into play, and a great indisposition manifested to give him a chance to have anything to do with it. Mr. Wilson said the President would rejoice to have this last opportunity of rapping Congress over the knuckles; that if the bill was repealed, he would in signing it take the occasion to show up Congress as going back on itself, and as admitting the truth of his strictures that the bill was unconstitutional and could not be justified, and it the modified bill of the retrenchment and it the modified bill of the retrer committee was passed his veto would contain the same arguments.

Schator Sawyer on the Tenure-of-office Law.

Law.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Sawyer said he had not the slightest want of confidence in the President elect, but, on the contrary, he deserved the general confidence of the people, because in every position in which as (Goneral Grant) had been placed he had justified the confidence placed in him. But he thought there was some danger of manifesting confidence in an nuwise way—by repealing the Lenure-of-Office Act. He behaved if that act had been passed twenty years age it would have been bester for the country, and he was in favor of continuing it in force, at least for the present, and, probably, always; and, even if he were disposed to reveal it, he would not do it on the eve of an administration, because it would look too much like falling before the rising sun.

matter, the appropriation bills, the constitu-tional amendment, the Virginia election bill, the case of Georgia, the new naturalization bill, the bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, over which Mr. Frumbull be-United States, over which Mr. Irumbull behaved so naughty yesterday, the question of printing the debates of Congress, the present contract with the Globe expiring on the 4th of March, and a number of very important bills from the Committee on Military Affairs, whose non-consideration, if Mr. Wilson is to be credited, will entail untold woss on the "liberty-loving" people of this country. Then there are important executive matters—principal of which is the Alabama treaty. The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations recommending its rejection will give rise to a wide discusing its rejection will give rise to a wide discussion. It will thus be seen what a pile of work

yet remains to be done, and it is certain that no grass will grow under the feet of our legis-lators between now and the eventful fourth. FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Visit of Colonel A. O. Andrews-T he Banks and Liquidation-Lien for Labor on Buildings and Vessels-The South Carolina Debt-The Codification of the Statutes.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. ! COLUMBIA, S. C., February 23.—Colonel A. O. Andrews, the honored ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce of your city, is on a visit here, and was invited to a seat upon the floor of the Senate to-day. He remained there several hours up to the time of adjournment of the morning session. His affable manner, and the strong influence of his sterling personal character, manh, honors and bonign countenance, and his way of doing things, produced for him the most prepossessing bias in his favor among the senators. Your correspondent also had the pleasure of meeting him at several of the departments previous to and after the sessions of the two houses. I learn that the object of his visit is to effect an extension of time in the pending bill for winding up the affairs of the old banks.

The movement is a wise one, and your citizons may congratulate themselves in having secured the services of such a gentleman to attend to their interest. He will have a difficult road to travel, but from the reasonableness of the measure he is advocating and its influence upon the recuperating germ now putting the tment of obscure and chronic diseases." forth so strongly, and with so much of promise to the fortunes of our State, we predict that the good and energetic Colonel, with his large experience and heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, must be successful. There is a strong disposition here to know and to do whatever is best to be done in the way of legislating for the public good, and a little m.re encourag-mont and a little less denunciation might not be without a good result.

the following bills:

By Wright—A bill to divide the County of Beaufort; also a bill to prevent and punish duelling.

By Dickson—A bill to recharter the South

By Dickson—A bill to recharter the South

section or sections embracing a maritime lien, the Committee on the Judiciary reported an amendment, which was adopted. The Governor sent to the House the follow-

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,)

COLUMBIA, February 19, 1869.

To the Honorable the speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sia—In response to a resolution of the House of Re, resontatives of the 5th inst., transmitted through A. O. Jones, Esq., its clerk, relative to the State endorsement on South Garolina Railroad Comp.ny bonds, I have the honor to transmit herewith the enclosed report from the Hon. J. L. Neagle, Comptroller-General, covering a communication from the President of the railroad company, which embraces all the information in relation to the subject in his possession. his possession.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILBOAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 10, 1869.

Hon. J. L. Neagle, Comproder-General, Columbia S. C.:

DEAR SIE—I have the henor to scknowledge

the receipt of your communication, asking information in relation to this company's State guaranteed debt, and beg to reply thereto:

That in June last the Hon. C. M. Furman went to London, as the special agent of this company, for the parpose of exchanging with the bondholders in England their direct first

company, for the purpose of exchanging with the bondholders in England their direct first mortgage securities for the past due State guaranteed bonds held there, and interest to 1.1 January, 1868.

Before our agent left we had the cordial acceptance of all the holders of these securities in this country, whom we could reach, of the substitutes we offered. The amount so held was over one-third of the whole debt.

In England, also, a very large majority of the holders promptly agreed to accept, and the completion of the negotiation is only retarded by technical difficulties in the case of comparatively a very small number. Our late letters from Mr. Furman are quite encouraging, and we see no reason to doubt that offer the period—we will be able to place in your hands every bond bearing the guarantee of the State.

I have the honor further to state that when our agent went abroad (indeed before) the funds to pay the July coupons of the new bonds were remitted to our agent in London, and that what is due for the January coupons has been in hand, ready for payment, for some time, only awaiting notice of the conclusion of the arrangement to be remitted.

It is hardly necessary for me to add, by way of explanation, that the debt to which I am referring in this communication is what is known as the two million sterling debt of the company guaranteed by the State.

known as the two million sterling debt of the company, guaranteed by the state.

I beg to send with this a copy of our last annual report, and to say that I will always take great pleasure in furnishing what information I may possess upon the subjects of your inquiry.

W. J. MAGRATH, President.
On motion of Brodie, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Bosemon, from the sedical Committee, reported on the account (\$80) of F. Feyre Portoner, M. D., of Charleston, for post moriem oner, M. D. of Charleston, for post mortem examinations, and recommended the payment

of seventy dollars.
On motion of L. Cain, the recommendation on tained in the report was adopted.

Mr. Dennis introduced a bill to incorporate the Charleston Loan Company. B. ad the first time, and referred to the Committee on Mr. Miller gave notice that on Thursday

Mr. Miller gave notice that on Thursday next he will introduce a bill to equalize the rates of freight on all reads leading from business contres of this State to the State of North Carolina and Georgia.

The Senate bill to provide for the codification of the statute laws of the State recoived its second reading, was amended so as to provide for the election by the General Assembly of three Commissioners, and reduction of salaries from \$3500 to \$2500 each, passed, and ordered to be engressed.

The Hugh of Legislation.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sua cays, in regard to the last ten days of the present Congress:

Among the important matters which desperate offers will be made to crowd into these and half an apple, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then, it she is willing, you can have her," He solved the question. How many did he bring -A young man asked an old man for his

Special Motices.

NOTICE .-- ALL PARITES HAVING claims against steamer PLATO will render in their on or before the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, or they will be debarred payment.

JNO. H. MURRAY, Market Wharf. NOTICE.—HAVING PURCHASED OUT Mr. RUBERT TUT'LE's interest, all his personal property, and his interest in the Pineville Store tephon's, as P. F. DAVIS & CO., I hereby aps but him my agent to transact my business, to purclase goods, collect debts, and receipt for me in all

bisiness transactions. Teburary 1, 1869. PHILIP F. DAVIS. Petrusry 18

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. statoga, in the Stato of New York, is one of the st remarkable mineral reservoirs upon the surfice the globe. Within an area of a mile in diameter are some thirty mineral springs-no two of them alike, In some of the waters, Chloride of Sodium predominates; in others, Iedine, Magnesia, Sulphur, Chalybeate, &c. The beneficial effects of como of these waters, as medicinal agents, are known e throughout the civilized wo ld. Probably one hundred thousand persons visit these Springs annually. transported and consumed in the various localities of the country.

The SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATEL is probably the most effective miners'— or found on either continent. It will be abserved that it has ten per cent grand mineral properties than the celebrated Congress Spring; four times that of Baden. Baden of Austria; five times that of Aix la Chap He in Prussia; twice that of Vichy in France; nearly three times greater than the renowned Senzer or Germany; and equally over the Spas of Bath, England and Rissengen in Bavaris.

The reputation of this water is based upon its effects in diseases of the stomack, liver, bowels, hidneys, and spleen, and acts with wonderful benefit in cases of Chronic Dyspersia, Constipation, Gravel, Gout, Scrofula Cutan ous Affections, Gene-121 Leihargy, Soreness, and Prostration of the sys-

The value of mineral waters has been prized and sthnowledged by medical men since the earliest avilization. A cel-brated author ty says: "The virtiles of mineral waters have been best shown in the ant for the Saratoga "A" Spring Water,

No. 21 Park Row, New York. I in Charleston, S. C., by G. W. AIMAR, W. KRINE, BAOUL & LYNAH, A. W. ECKEL & , ED. S. BURNHAM and E. H. KELLERS & CO. February 23 DAC AG-J. S. MARIIN (LATE GRUBER & TIN), will be pleased to see his friends and cus-ers at WM.S. CORWIN & CO, No. 275 Kingnight not be without a good result.

In the Senate, to-day, notices were given of toot, between Westworth and Beaufain.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

The House sent to the Senate a bill to regu-

The House sent to the Senate a bill to regulate the agencies of insurance companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina, which received its first reading and was ordered for a second reading and consideration to morrow.

Mr. Allen asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce, without previous notice, a bill to incorporate the Charleston Losu Company.

The bill received its first reading, was ordered for a second reading and consideration to morrow and to be printed.

A bill to provide a lieu on buildings and lands to parties furnishing labor and materials thereon, was read a second time, passed, and ordered to the public as a perfectly reliable speciate to the public as a perfectly reli

it should be taken with sugar and warm water. As a tonic and beverage this GIN is unequalled, as it possesses none of the headache preparties to be found in those poisons, now too frequently sold un-

der the names of Gin, Brandy. Whiskey, &c. JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Importer, No. 21 Park Bow, New York. For sale in Charleston, South Carolina, by E. H. KELLERS & CO., RAGUL & LYNAH. W.A. SKBINE, G. W. AIMAR, ED. S. BURNHAM and A. W. ECKEL & CO.

DAG

February 23

AST STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COL-EION COUNTY .- BENJAMIN STOKES, ADMIN-ISTRATOR, DE BUNIS NON, OF GEORGE H. MUCKENFUSS, DECEASED, Vs. THOMPSON MUCKENFUSS AND OTHERS, HEIRS AT LAW OF G. H. MUCKSNEUSS, DECKASES, AND DA-VID GAVIN AND OTHERS, CREDITORS OF G. H. MUCKENFUSS, DECEASED,-BILL TO MAKE BEAL Y ASSETS, FILED 18T DECEMBER, 1868.-It appearing to my satisfaction that THOMP ON MUCKENFUSS, one of the defendants to the above entitled Bill, is absent from and without the limits of this State, to wit: in the State of F.orida, so that process of the Courte muot be served upon him on motion of TRACY & MALONE, plaintiff's solicitors: It is ordered, That the said . HOMPSON MUCK-ENFUSs do plead, answer or demur to the said Bill within torty (40) days from the first publicat on of this order, or a decree pro confesso will be entered of record against him. A. C. sHaffer, C. C. P. Office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Walterboro', S. C., January 1, 1869.

January 6 jan 6. feb 1, 95 AST COLLETON-IN EQUITY .- ALEXAN-DER C. SHAFFER, CLERK COURT COMMON PLEAS FOR COLLETON, AND OTH RS. HEIRS AT LAW OF JOHN C. D. BOATWRIGHT, DECEAS-ED VS. LITTLEBERAY BOATWRIGHT AND OTHERS. -BILL FOR FORECLOSURE AND SALE. It appearing to my sati-fie for that JOHN BOAT-WHIGHT, one of the defendants to the above bill, is bsent from and without the limits of the State, so that the process of the Court cannot be served upon him, on motion of Tracy & Malene, Plaintiffs' solic itors: It is ordered, That the said JOHN BOAT-WRIGHT do plead, answer or demur hereto in forty days from the first publication of this order, or a decree pro confesse will be entered of record against

Office Clerk Court Common Pleas, Colieton, Janu A. C. SHAFFER, C. C. P. ary 9, 1869.

January 14 jan14,feb5,25 COLLETON-IN EQUITY .- MARGA-RET A. GLOVER, ASSIGNEE OF BENJAMIN STOKES, COMMISSIONER IN EQUITY, VS. BENJA-MIN SLOK . S. ADMINI . FRATOR JOHN O. SAND-RRS. DECEASED, AND ANN H, SANDERY, DEVI-BEE OF JOHN O. SANDERS, DECEASED .- BILL FOR FORECLOSURE AND SALE,-It appearing to my satisfaction that ANN H. SANDERS, one of the defendants to the Bill in this case, is absent from and without the limits of the State, on motion o Tracy & Malone, Plaintiff's Solicitors: It is ordered. That the said ANN H. SANDEBS do plead, answer or demar hereto, in forty (40) days from the firs publication of this order, or a decree pro confesso will be entered of record against her. Office Clerk Court Common Pleas, Colleten, Jan-

uary 9, 1869.

jan 14 feb 5. 25 COLLETON-IN EQUITY.-BENJA-MIN STOKES, ADMINISTRATOR DE BONIS NON OF G. H. MUCKENFUSS, DECEASED, VS. THOMP-ON MUDEENFUSS AND OTHERS, HEIRS AT LAW OF G. H. MUCKENFUSS, DECRASED, AND DAVIS GAVIN AND OFGERS, CREDITORS OF G. H. MUCKENFUSA, DECRASED—BILL TO MAKE REALTY ASSETS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.— It appearing to my satisfaction that ISAAC MUCK.

A. C. SHAFFER, C. C. P.

ENFU.S, one of the defendants to the above bill, is STALL ARTICLES SOLD FROM THE absent from and without the limits of the State, so that the process of the Court cannot be served upon him, on motion of TRACY & MALONE, Plainting's Solicitors, it is ordered that the said ISAAC MEUK-ENFUSS de plead, answer or demur to the said bill within forty days from the first publication of this order, or a Docree pro confess will be ordered of record against him.
Office Clerk Circuit Court, Welterbere', 29th Janu-

A. O. SHAPPER, C. O. O.

Special Motices.

F INSTALMENTS OF THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD CALLED FOR .- The Sixeenth, Seventeenth. Eighteenth, Nineteenth aud Twentieth Instalments are called for as follows: The Sixteenth Iustalment on 15th of April, 1869.

The Seve steenth Instalment on 15th of May, 1869. The Eighteenth Instalment on 15th of June, 1869. The Nineteenth Insta ment on 15th of July, 1869. The Twentieth Instalment on 15th of August, 1869. The Stockholders in Charleston will find the amounts due on their subscrip ion at the office of Colonel J. B. E. SLOAN, Brown's Wharf, to whom payment is au hor zed to be made. If not paid by last date will be declared forfeited by or ler of bookholders. W. H. D. GAILLARD, January 13 1amo8 Secretary an ! Treasuret.

83-WILLIAM S. LANNEAU ET AL., VS. THOMAS BONNELL, ADMINISTRATOR .- PUBLIant to an order of his Honor Judge SARPINTER, all creditors of the life firm of LORWOOD & JOHN-SON are notified to come pand prove their claim before me, on or before the first day of March next, or be deba red the benefit of the decree to be made in this case. SAM SAMUEL LOR', JR., Special Referee

HONIST MEN ARE EASILY BOUND. but you can sever bind a knave. PLANTATION BITTERS cures Dyspensia.

Keep no nore cats in the house thin will catch PLAN PATION BITTERS cures Fever and Ague. War makes threves, and Peace hangs them. PLANTATION BITTERS cures Liver Complaint

and Nervous Headache. Time is a file that wears and makes no noise PLANTATION BITTERS cures the effects of Dis-Better have one plough going than two cradles.

PLANTATION BIFTERS are an antidote to change of Water and Diet. Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich. PLANTATION BITTERS Purify, Strongthen and Invigorate.

A kind wife makes a faithful husband.

MAGNOLIA WATER .- Superior to the best imported German Co'ogne, and sold at half the price. February 23

THE SEEDS OF SICKNESS .- BARON Munchausen tells a story of a post-boy's horn, which had a number of wicked tunes blown in.o it one frosty night, but made no response. Neverthe less, when it was hong before a hot dre, the tunes which had been frozen in, thawed out, to the amazement of all pres ut. Just so the human sys tem, subjected to injurious influences during the winter, sometimes give no token of the effect they have produced upon it, until the moist aimosphere of spring develops their fruit. Many spring disease are the result of wister imprudences, and great and especial sire should be taken of the system in the cold season, so that it may be in a sound and vigorous condition when the malarious fogs of March and April make their appearance. To this end, strengthen the stomach and the general organization at this season with HOSFETTER'S BITTERS. Take this pleasant vegetable antidote in adv.ince of the uprising of the mephitic mists and vapors, which pro duce chills and fever, and other miasmatic diseases Remember that it is a preventive medicine—as powerful to protect as to restore. The stomach is apt to be overtaxed at this time of the year. It is a period devoted to dinner and suppor parties, and luxurious living generally. Feasting and late hours weaken the dige-tive organs and disorder the liver. The effect of the Bitiors is to invigorate the one and regulate the other. There is no month in the twelve when a tonic and alte ative is more generally needthan in this, and there is no preparation of that na ture so thoroughly salubrious, so bring, and so entirely free from undue exciting properties as this elebrated vegetable cerdial.

February 20 DAG ATTHE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ADUL-

TERATION of Liquo:s is carried on in this country makes it the duty of the purchaser to investi gate the merits of the article offered for sale. It is a well known fact that many of the Brandies, Wines, &c., are manufactured from exence Extracte, Essenausing many injurious effects.

The public is justly suspicious of nearly every thing put up for sale under the name of Liquors, and the trude has been brought into disrepute, and in order to insure to those who desire a Pure Article, it is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct all Brandies, Wines and Gius, and warrant them perfeerly pure as originally imported.

All Bottled Liquors bearing the labels of W. S CORWIN & CO., can be rehed upon as being pure. Purchasers should no ice that the Paper Cap over the cork is not broken. We pay for Bottles that have our labels on, One Bollar per dozen, when re-ERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLE-

MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of you hful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direc tions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect JOHN B. OGDEN. confidence. No. 42 Cedar-street, New York. February 3

AST TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-TISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription u-ed (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas. &c. The object of the adjected, and spread inhe hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please ad ress

Rev. FDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

AN WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING rem the Moyune Districts of China the choicest shops of GREEN AND BLACK TRAS of new ceasons, which are unrivalled for their strength and delicac davor. We warrant our TEAS to be pure and us adulterated, and to give general satisfaction. As we are constantly in receipt of large cargoes of Teas, we

are enabled to ofer to the public the finest chops at trice that many dealers' offer inferior. Ten at. 4 risl and comparison will at once prove the assertion, and it only remains for the public to judge for themselves.

WM. 8. COLWIN & CO.,
NO. 275 Kinusa treat No. 275 King-s reet BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS lended Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigo rates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brows. Sold by all Drugnists and Perfurers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bondestrees, New York. 191 January S

THE CELEBRATED W. S. C. CLUB HOUSE GIN, pure, soft and unequalled-W. S. COR-WIN & CO., Sole Agents. Medical men of the highest standing acknowledge that Gin, in its pure state, has great medical properties. We therefore place the CLUB ROUSE GIN before the public with the greatest confidence, and more parsicularly to those who use is medicinally, as on article that only requires to be known to be preparly appreciated.

Apr 31 50 per bettle. \$15 per case.

etablishment of WM. 8. CORWIN & 69 . No. 275 King-street, between Wentworth and Beaufasu, are of the FIRST QUALICY. They sell me goods but what can be warranted as PURA AND GENUINE. This is an established fact. BE ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .-- ON ABE Errors and abuses tagident to Youth and Early ManShipping.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COM-FORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR will resume her trips to histo ic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Whirt daily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M. For Passage apply to THOMAN YOUNG, December 18 3mo Captain on bear

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February 22 FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
MAGNOL'A, Captain Crowell, will
leav. V. Edernorst's Wusi on Thurns
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THE FIR T-CLASS IRON SCREW
Steam-hip GOLDEN H.RN, R. J.
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For Freight or Passage apply to
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February 16

FOR PALATMA, FLORIDA,
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THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER
DICIATOR, Captain L. M. COXETTER,
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The first-class Steamer JITY POINT, Captain WM.
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Connecting with the Central Railroad at sava inals for Mobile and Ne. Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacoia. Rey West and H-vana.
Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacoia and New Orleans.

Eth Account with the Stories at the Stories of th

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ON AND AFTER SU. DAY, FRESTORES 14TH the the PASSENGER TRAINS of the south Caro hne Railroad will run as follows:
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1 be SEA GULL, Captain DUTTON, Was follow on
2J March.

For Freight or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENEOLM.

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

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Pales of Wild dame Deviled Entremets, Ham.
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THROUGH LIN... TO
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FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE
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Departure of 1st and 2th connect at Panama with
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Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves dan Francisco of China and Japan April 3, 1869.
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One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance froe,
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